

The Change in the College.

We extract the following from an article in the Charleston News:

We are of those who look for good results from the measure, not believing that it presents the best scheme for securing a high order of liberal culture, but a better one than that now in existence. It will be remembered that Dr. Thornwell, whose name we mention with the profound veneration due to noble character, high purpose and great learning, opposed a similar measure in 1854, and, in his letter to Governor Manning, exhausted the arguments which can be advanced against it. But while we warmly embrace his cardinal doctrine, that the training of all the mental faculties, and not the storing of the memory with facts, is the end of education, it is highly problematical, to say the least, whether mental training is better promoted by the superficial glance at numerous branches of knowledge, which is all that the present college system allows, than by the exclusive devotion to, and complete mastery of, a few, which is the acknowledged tendency of the University system. The young student may, as Dr. Thornwell contends, choose his studies badly; but this is not as great an evil as having too many chosen for him. The curriculum of an American College is almost a programme of universal knowledge. The student sips of "many nectared sweets," but drinks no deep refreshing draught. His degree persuades him that he is a "Doctor Universalis," "qui trea, septem, totum scibile scivit," but time dispels his illusion, and contact with the scholars of other lands generally convinces him that, while he strove to make "omniscience his forte, he has only succeeded in making science his foible." The result is that he brings from the college walls into life a habit of superficial study and a sense of incompleteness in the ground-work of his knowledge which will impair his capacity for, and largely diminish his satisfaction in, future intellectual efforts. The college system of America is in antagonism to the scholastic principles which the experience of centuries had settled in Europe. Its results give us no ground for congratulating ourselves on the wisdom of the change; and we cherish the hope that a return to the methods of European education may bring us nearer to the high standard of European scholarship.

But a much more important reform is needed, and our College or University must be made to effect two important objects of such institutions, viz: to attract the young men of other States by the advantages it offers, but especially through its fame as a seat of learning and home of learned men, to obtain for the State the consideration and influence which will necessarily attach to its patron. "A University," says Sir W. Hamilton, to whose authority on such subjects too much weight cannot be attached, "is not merely a mouth-piece of instruction, but a pattern of lofty erudition, and a stimulus to its attainment. Professors work even more by example and influence than by teaching." In older countries this is so well known that no efforts are spared to attract learned men to a country, even when they are unwilling to undertake the labors of instruction. The success of an academy, in the national objects we have alluded to, will be in the proportion of the abilities of its faculty. It can hardly be claimed for the South Carolina College that its success in this regard has been great. Its reputation is provincial, and not only has it failed to attract the youths of other States, but it has not kept at home all of those of its own. It cannot be said to have outstripped, in the race for fame, its rivals in the State, who do not possess its advantages. We believe that a remedy will be found in a reconstruction of the Board of Trustees. No corporate body in the State could consist of abler or better men; but no body could be constituted on worst principles. The very position and character of its individual members is an evil in its composition. But the principal objection to it lies in the fact that, by its numbers, the sense of individual responsibility is destroyed by division of the responsibilities among too many.

The great authority, whom we have already quoted, has shown, by the history of the great Universities of Europe, that their reputation, and, consequently, the attendance upon them, has been great, in the ratio that the number of their regents has

been small. "Reason and experience," he says, "show that academic patronage is best vested in a board varying from two to five members," and it is highly important that its members should be chosen from younger men, who will look to the performance of their trusts, not as an irksome and subordinate task, but as an important means of increasing their own reputations.

We believe that this reform is urgently needed, and that its adoption will secure to the College a degree of success proportioned to its liberal endowments, but never yet attained.

Important Revenue Decision on Repairs.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just decided that in section ninety-four, as amended by the Act of March 3, imposing a tax of one and three-fifths cents upon cars, engines, carriages, and other articles repaired, whose value is increased thereby ten per centum, the words "other articles," was meant to include all manufactured articles subject to an excise tax under the several clauses of the ninety-fourth section.

All goods, wares or merchandize, therefore, subject to an excise tax, whenever repaired so as to increase their value ten per centum, will be assessed for the above tax.

The following points are to be considered in determining when a tax accrues in cases of repair: First. The article repaired. Second. The amount of value added. Third. The ratio of such added value to the entire value of the article after having been repaired.

In case any separate portion of an article is supplied anew, that portion is to be taxed just as well in its use for repairing as though used for a new article.

If a railroad company put a car, engine or boiler into a shop for repairs, all new parts supplied are to be regarded as pertaining to the entire car, engine, boiler, &c., and no tax accrues unless the cost of making repairs equals or exceeds one-eleventh of the value of the car, engine, &c., after the repairs have been made. But if such repairs increase the value of the whole ten per centum or upwards, or if the cost of making the repairs, including labor and materials, equals one-eleventh of the value of the thing repaired, a tax accrues, and is to be paid on the cost of repairing.

When the article repaired is a unit, though made up of taxable parts, repairs are to be regarded as pertaining to the unit.

If the repairs are upon a ship, the hull, as finished, constitute the unit. If an engine, everything pertaining to the engine, excepting the boiler, which the law provides for taxing separately. If a car is repaired, the repair pertains to such car as an entirety, including all its parts—the body, the wheels, the axles, &c.

The rule will, in all cases, be observed, unless the owner sends the disjointed parts of an article to the machinist to be repaired and refitted to its original place; then the machinist must report the thing repaired, and the question of liability to tax will depend upon the ratio of increased value to the entire value of the thing repaired.

The law having prescribed no mode of estimating the increased value of an article repaired for use, without a sale of the same either before or after the repairs were made, the cost of repairing has been assumed by this office as the measure of value on which the tax shall be assessed.

A Messenger of Trouble.

The recent action of Congress in relation to Mexican affairs has evidently impressed the Marquis de Montholon, the French Ambassador, with an appreciation of the approach of a crisis in the relations between his Government and that of the United States. With a due sense of the responsibility devolving upon him, he has despatched his First Secretary of Legation, Comte de Tavernay, to Paris, undoubtedly for the purpose of reporting to the Emperor the condition of popular sentiment here in regard to the Mexican question, and to receive from the arch intriguer of the Tuilleries definite information as to the course to be pursued. The Comte de Tavernay sailed on Wednesday, in the Scotia, and certainly he takes with him intelligence of a nature to disturb the brain upon which, uneasily, rests the diadem of France. Napoleon is a bold and skillful builder

of political fabrics, and has hitherto been successful beyond precedent, almost beyond the wildest vision of a dreamer's imagination. But he has built his Mexican house upon a quicksand, and within the ordinary course of political events, it must fall. It is possible that his genius, his cunning, his ruling star, or whatever influence it may be that has served his ambition and stamped his desperate ventures with the seal of success, may yet give him the clue out of this labyrinth; but, unless radical folly and fanaticism in this country play directly into his hands, every calculation of the chances predicts that he must lose his hold upon Mexico or retain it by the decisive triumph of his armies and navies over those of this Republic.

We do not think that Napoleon will risk the hazard of a war with the United States, unless his keen intellect discover the opportunity for triumph in the radical poison that defeats the recuperative power of this country. None so quick as he to take advantage of the lack of harmony and concentration in the household of an opponent; and he is aware that, if the disunion intrigues of the radicals should prevail, the best elements of our strength would be wanting in the struggle.

The territory usurped by Maximilian borders upon the frontier of the South. The tag of war would be there. Giving credit to the Southern people for a disposition to sustain the Government upon any foreign issue, even then can we expect, can we demand, from them alacrity and earnestness of action, while we deny them the right of representation and make them political outcasts and pariahs, whom not even the impulse of good intentions can awaken from the apathy natural to their condition? Can we look for good service at arms from a people whom we wilfully wrong, humiliate, degrade and persecute? It is not in human nature, and certainly not an attribute of American character, to fight under the rod, to swell with martial enthusiasm under the frown of oppression. The Republic may shortly need the mailed hand of the South, nerved to all its strength by a heart eager and devoted in the cause. Let us clasp it now, that we may be sure of its willing service then.—New York News.

The following are the points made on the application of the Hon. A. H. Garland, to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. His counsel, Mr. Carpenter, said:

He has submitted himself to the authority of the Government, and for reasons held by the President to be entirely sufficient, he has been granted a pardon. He asks to be readmitted as a full councillor at this bar; but is met in this endeavor by the Act of Congress passed in 1865. This law requires attorneys to take the oath that they have not participated wilfully in the rebellion, and to render allegiance and obedience to the Government. This act is a complete bar to the petitioner's rights. If it violates the spirit of the Constitution, it is void. This court has held that any legislation is void which impedes business, and renders the rights secured by the Constitution useless. The members of this court, for instance, held office for life, or during good behavior, and I aver that it would not be competent for Congress to provide that they should not reside beyond a certain age.

First—Considering the petitioner is guilty of treason. He might have been punished with death, but the President has fully pardoned him, and the effect is to restore him to his rights, civil and political, and the holding of office, as if he had never committed the offence. He engaged in the rebellion, and has been subjected to forfeiture, but the President restored him to his rights, yet the Act of Congress fixes a perpetual bar to his holding of office, and is in direct opposition to the pardons.

The President said by his pardon: You shall not be precluded from practicing in the Supreme Court, but by the Act of Congress he is disqualified. The President is trying to pardon, and the Congress to punish. The former is wiped out by the latter. The President may pardon for all offences, and this construction is sustained by the Federalist and other authorities, including former Justices of the Supreme Court. The language in the Constitution giving the President the power to grant reprieves and pardons must be construed according to the sense in which the power was understood in England at the time of the adoption of that instrument.

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Grindstones.

RECEIVED TO-DAY, a lot of GRINDSTONES—all sizes. Dec 22 2^d FISHER & LOWRANCE.

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A LARGE SUPPLY, just received and for sale by A. PALMER, Corner of Assembly and Washington streets. Dec 22 3^d

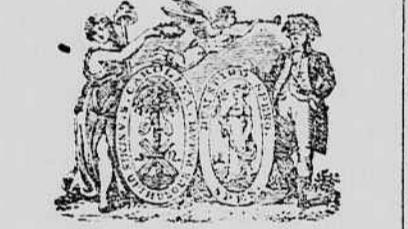
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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, December 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2. THE following appointments of the Board of Visitors of the South Carolina Military Academy are announced, viz: James Conner, Chairman, vice R. J. Davant, resigned. Johnson Hagood, vice A. P. Aldrich, resigned. William H. Wallace, vice R. J. Gago, resigned. By order of the Governor, A. C. GARLINGTON, Adjutant and Inspector-General. Dec 23 2

HEADQUARTERS,

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 21, 1865.



GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

The following appointments of Officers in the Militia, made by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, to provide for the re-organization of the Militia, are hereby announced, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

- 1st Division. Major-General M. W. Gary, Edgefield. 1st Brigade—Brigadier-General Joseph Newton Brown, Anderson. 2d Brigade—Colonel Absalom Blythe, Greenville. 2d Regiment—Colonel W. C. Keith, Pickens. 3d Regiment—Colonel R. B. Arnold, Greenville. 4th Regiment—Colonel Charles S. Mattison, Anderson. 5th Regiment—Colonel E. H. Barton, Pickens. 42d Regiment—Colonel Thomas E. Lee, Anderson. To command companies of mounted men—Colonel W. H. Perry, Greenville. 2d Brigade—Brigadier-General Alex. C. Haskell, Abbeville. 6th Regiment—Colonel G. McDuffie Miller, Abbeville. 7th Regiment—Colonel Robert Latham, Edgefield. 8th Regiment—Colonel J. Townes Robertson, Abbeville. 9th Regiment—Colonel Benjamin Roper, Edgefield. 10th Regiment—Colonel James Mitchell, Edgefield. To command companies of mounted men—Colonel J. C. Cothran, Abbeville.
- 2d Division. Major-General Johnson Hagood, Barnwell. 3d Brigade—Brigadier-General William Elliott, Beaufort.

- 11th Regiment—Colonel Jas. R. Hagood, Barnwell. 12th Regiment—Colonel Henry C. Smart, Beaufort. 13th Regiment—Colonel Wm. L. Campbell, Colleton. 14th Regiment—Colonel Donald R. Barton, Orangeburg. 15th Regiment—Colonel J. M. Steadman, Lexington. 43d Regiment—Colonel J. Fletcher Brabham, Barnwell. To command companies of mounted men—Colonel Wm. Stokes, Colleton. 4th Brigade—Brigadier-General John A. Wagener, Charleston. 16th Regiment—Colonel Edward Magrath, Charleston. 17th Regiment—Colonel Samuel Lord, Jr., Charleston. 18th Regiment—Colonel Thos. E. Raysor, Charleston. 19th Regiment—Colonel J. C. Cain, Berkeley. 1st Regiment of Rifles—Colonel C. H. Simonton, Charleston. To command companies of mounted men—Colonel P. Bacon Allston, Charleston.

- 3d Division. Major-General J. B. Kershaw, Kershaw. 5th Brigade—Brigadier-General F. W. McMaster, Richland. 20th Regiment—Colonel J. Harrington Cooper, Sumter. 21st Regiment—Colonel T. F. Clyburne, Lancaster. 22d Regiment—Colonel L. W. R. Blair, Kershaw. 23d Regiment—Colonel John Meighan, Richland. 44th Regiment—Colonel W. T. Lesesne, Clarendon. To command companies of mounted men—Colonel Robert M. Sims, Lancaster. 6th Brigade—Brigadier-General Wm. A. Walker, Chester. 24th Regiment—Colonel Jas. P. Macfie, Fairfield. 25th Regiment—Col. J. H. Rion, Fairfield. 26th Regiment—Colonel Grandison Williams, Chester. 27th Regiment—Colonel John R. Culp, Chester. To command companies of mounted men—Colonel Thomas W. Woodward, Fairfield.

- 4th Division. Major-General Robert F. Graham, Marion. 7th Brigade—Brigadier-General W. H. Evans, Darlington. 28th Regiment—Colonel W. Allen Benton, Marlboro. 29th Regiment—Colonel J. A. Law, Darlington. 30th Regiment—Colonel C. M. Weatherly, Marlboro. To command companies of mounted men—Colonel P. L. Breedon, Marlboro. 8th Brigade—Brigadier-General Jas. F. Pressley, Williamsburg. 31st Regiment—Colonel Jas. McCutchen, Williamsburg. 32d Regiment—Colonel Duncan McIntyre, Marion. 33d Regiment—Colonel Amijah H. Johnston, Horry. To command companies of mounted men—Colonel Benjamin Allston, Georgetown.

- 5th Division. Major-General James H. Williams, Newberry. 9th Brigade—Brigadier-General J. C. Winsmith, Spartanburg. 34th Regiment—Colonel Joseph A. McLean, York. 35th Regiment—Colonel James Douglass, Union. 36th Regiment—Colonel Thos. J. Moore, Spartanburg. 37th Regiment—Colonel J. Banks Lyles, Spartanburg. 46th Regiment—Colonel John M. White, York. To command companies of mounted men—Colonel J. G. McKissick, Union. 10th Brigade—Brigadier-General R. P. Todd, Laurens. 38th Regiment—Colonel Thos. W. Gary, Newberry. 39th Regiment—Colonel W. W. Lester, Newberry. 40th Regiment—Colonel G. W. Culbertson, Laurens. 41st Regiment—Colonel G. F. Mosely, Laurens. 45th Regiment—Colonel Harrison Floyd, Spartanburg. To command companies of mounted men—Colonel Robert Betsel, Union.

II. Major-Generals commanding Divisions, will immediately proceed to issue their orders to their respective Brigadier-Generals to re-organize their respective commands, by the election of all commissioned officers of the line of and below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and by the appointment of non-commissioned officers. III. Officers, now in commission, will continue to exercise their respective offices until their successors shall be elected and commissioned, and promptly carry into execution all orders given by their superiors in rank. IV. The organization of the companies raised, under the proclamation of Governor Perry, for the police of the State, into battalions and regiments in the respective brigades, will be suspended until further orders from this Department; and, in the meantime, the officers of such companies will carefully observe the orders issued by the Post-Commandants of the United States Forces in the respective Districts, and only employ their organizations as an auxiliary police force to aid the United States authorities in preserving order. V. Colonels commanding regiments will report the organization of their respective commands, and their effective force to the Brigadier-Generals commanding brigades, who will make a consolidated return of their respective brigades, through their Major-Generals, to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, (at present Newberry Court House,) on or before 15th day of March next. By order of the Governor: A. C. GARLINGTON, Adj't. and Insp'r. Genl. All the papers in the State once and send bills to the adjutant and Inspector-General, S. C.